

# THE TRUSSEAN WATERS-PIERCE CO. UNTIL 1890

J. D. Archbold Causes Sensation, Follows It With an Explanation.

IS INDEPENDENT NOW.

Standard Gained Control by Buying Up a Louisville Concern.

John D. Archbold, at the afternoon session of the Standard Oil hearing today, gave the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. a clean bill of health, so far as the Trust is concerned.

When Mr. Archbold took the stand before Referee Ferris in the Customs House today, he caused a sensation by admitting that the Standard Oil once "had an interest" in the Waters-Pierce Co., although on numerous occasions high officials have denied that fact.

After luncheon, and a period of calm reflection, Mr. Archbold admitted that at one time the Trust had controlled the Waters-Pierce Co., but added that since 1890 it has been ruled by an independent company.

At the morning session Mr. Archbold said:

"In 1882 we owned a percentage in the Ches-Carley Company, of Louisville, Ky., which did a big business all over the Southern States. Its capital stock was \$500,000.

"Having owned a percentage from 1882 to 1886, we bought in the rest of the property and transferred it to the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky.

"In addition to various markets, plants and depots the Ches-Carley Company's property included at that time 20 per cent. of the stock of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

"This stock was distributed to the shareholders of the trust agreement in the form of dividends in 1885 or 1886."

And there Mr. Archbold stopped. He did not explain how stock can be distributed as dividends. Mr. Kellogg, however, will probably seek information on that subject when the time arrives to cross-examine.

Only a Small Crowd.

When he resumed the stand at 2 P. M. Mr. Archbold read off a long list of companies that figured in the Trust agreement of 1882.

"The last one named is the Waters-Pierce Company," said Mr. Rosenthal. "What was its capital stock in 1882?"

"One hundred thousand dollars—1,000 shares."

"What part of this was then owned by Standard Oil interests?"

"Forty per cent. In addition the Ches-Carley Company owned 20 per cent. and I have already testified we had an interest in the Ches-Carley Company. The Waters-Pierce Company had originally been formed in 1878 by Standard Oil interests and other interests. It owned properties in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma. Subsequently the capital was increased in 1880 to \$400,000, of which the trustees under our agreement and the Ches-Carley Company had the controlling interest. The company remained in the trust agreement until 1890, when the properties were sold back to the Waters-Pierce Company, a concern taking the name of the original company from whom the plants, etc., had originally been acquired prior to the trust agreement."

Only a small crowd, comparatively, attended today's session in the hearing having for its purpose the dissolution of the Standard Oil.

It was 11 o'clock when Mr. Archbold stroled in. He had been due at 10:30. Morris Rosenthal took his seat. Lawyer Barbers and the other counsel questioned him about the early history of the company, then pipe lines, rebates and trust agreements were in their history.

Rosenthal led off by directing the witness' attention to the first trust agree-

## SEVEN STAGES OF OPPOSITION TO THE OIL TRUST.

(As narrated by John D. Archbold.)

Stage One—Outsiders form a company.

Stage Two—Standard Oil buys an interest.

Stage Three—Standard Oil increases its interest.

Stage Four—Standard Oil acquires all the rest of the stock.

Stage Five—Standard Oil "liquidates" the original company.

Stage Six—Standard Oil "consolidates" the original company.

Stage Seven—No more trace of "outsiders" or original company.

ment, which came in existence in 1878, and which was known as the Viles, Keith and Chester plan.

Mr. Archbold read the list of six names on a copy of the agreement, saying the names signed there were the names of men who were shareholders in the Standard Oil Company of Ohio.

Viles, Keith & Chester, as trustees, carried the title to all the properties concerned between 1878 and 1882, when the second trust agreement was formed.

"Hence the name," Mr. Archbold explained, "was that first agreement made."

"It seemed to us to be a simple plan of holding the properties and interests that had been acquired by this common ownership."

Previously the various properties had been in various names by various individuals.

"Who signed the 1882 agreement which succeeded the Viles, Keith & Chester agreement?"

All the shareholders of the Standard Oil and all the beneficiaries of the first agreement. Practically the parties were the same who signed the first one. We issued twenty certificates of the Trust for each certificate of stock in the Standard Oil.

"Why twenty for one?"

"Because that represented a fair basis of exchange. The capital stock of the company was only \$500,000, whereas the stocks of the various concerns in the agreement came to a total of \$700,000."

"What did the properties amount to, according to inventory?"

"As I recall the book value was about \$500,000, while the real value was about \$700,000."

"This testimony was brought out as an effect to the government's claim that in the original \$700,000 capitalization of Standard Oil, about \$150,000 was actually paid in."

Mr. Archbold went on to say that of the \$500,000 about \$50,000 was represented by pipe lines and the rest crude oil, merchandise, refineries, factories and other property.

When asked why the 1882 agreement was formed Mr. Archbold said it was an effect to the government's claim that its interests were scattered through several States the laws of which in many cases rendered it impossible to enforce them.

"Up to 1882 or thereabouts," he continued, "there had been no final plan decided upon. The various steps in the business, the various plants going along in their individual way. So we gathered them together under a common betterment of the business."

Mr. Archbold was questioned at length concerning the purchase by the Standard, through the Atlantic Refining Company, of the Acme Oil Company, Pennsylvania. He declared it was a perfectly legitimate transaction.

Following this Mr. Rosenthal quizzed the witness about the various refineries, factories and other property which went into the combine of 1882.

An astonishingly large number of the outlying plants in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other States, had, it developed, been discontinued and consolidated with larger concerns. Mr. Archbold, Cleveland and other main distributing points. Many of the companies which had been formed in pursuance of its benevolent assimilation policy, were liquidated.

Just "Liquidated."

Mr. Archbold's usual answer was: "This company ceased to exist—it was liquidated."

A goodly proportion went into the Atlantic Refining Company, one of the principal factors of the combine, having large factories at the present time in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Franklin, Pa.

Mr. Archbold had a much better memory than Mr. Rosenthal had regarding the liquidation of the Standard Oil Company, with properties at Parkersburg, W. Va., and other places. He said that in the first and second trust agreements and subsequently merged into the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

It was evident from Mr. Rosenthal's line of investigation that he meant to pierce the veil of the Standard Oil, that had resulted from Rockefeller's cunning and the Standard Oil's important detail of the business which he founded and fostered.

A Wonderful Memory.

Mr. Archbold showed a wonderful acquaintance with the almost countless details which made up the Standard Oil between 1878 and the present day in the swallowing up of the smaller concerns which were frequently liquidated and gobbled down whole. Nine times out of ten the process as described by Mr. Archbold would have been the same if he had been asked to describe the liquidation of the Standard Oil Company.

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# Only Four Kinds of Women Exist in the World; Study Each and Win All, Says Prof. Meadows



**CONCEITED GIRL.** "The man who never parleys over cab fare, who never scans the prices on a wine list or a menu and who hibernates when he's broke carries an infallible amulet against feminine criticism."

**MERCENARY GIRL.** "Give precious gifts to the mercenary woman. All women fall into four classes—the mercenary, the blase, the sentimental and the conceited. All that is necessary is to decide in which category your beloved belonged and play accordingly."

**BLASE GIRL.** "Supplement an erect carriage with an athletic swing to your walk and a discreet amount of bluster about your prowess and the woman will soon have a gladiator on a pedestal."

**SENTIMENTAL GIRL.** "Flattery is like morphine to a woman. The more she has the more she wants and must have. Be liberal with it. Conceit is as much a part of woman as corset stays and the martyr spirit is never deeper than her epidermis."

## SAMPSON'S WIFE, HELD FOR MURDER, CALM IN PRISON

"This Will All Be Cleared Up in Time," Her Sole Comment.

By Ethel Lloyd Patterson.

(Special Dispatch to The Evening World.)

LYONS, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Georgia Allyn Sampson, held on the Coroner's verdict accusing her of "the premeditated and deliberate killing, on Nov. 1, of her husband, Harry Sampson, nephew of the late Admiral Sampson," although innocent under the law, awaiting either indictment or exoneration by the Grand Jury which convenes in February, is none the less the central figure in a tragedy that has well-nigh disrupted Macedon, the girl's home town, plunged into mourning Palmyra, the wife of her husband's people, spread like wildfire to Rochester, where people still discuss it on the street corners, and in its ever-widening circles has encompassed New York in its grip of interest.

One straight, fair look into the girl's face convinces one that hers must be an unusual nature. The immediate impression conveys you that her primitive instincts reign. This is no obscure, illiterate woman pre-ordained by heredity and environment to unlawful violence in all her passions. Rather is she a woman into whose veins have flowed the punctilious conservatism of generations. Ancestors, puritanical in their straight, narrow outlook. Education, pride of honor, social position and physical comfort amounting to luxury.

And yet—Georgia Allyn Sampson, the girl who is the center of the tragedy, "she never seemed to look like any of us," an aunt of Georgia's exclaimed helplessly. "I always thought when she was younger that she looked like her mother's side of the family, but now, since she has grown up, she does not seem to look like any of us."

And truly she does not. Her people are a thin, lanky, narrow-necked, rugged, almost New England race, and Georgia? The first thing that you see when you look at Georgia Allyn Sampson is her mouth. Even her rather large dark eyes and straight heavily defined brows are not so much a part of her face as her mouth. Her mouth is thin, straight, and chin are the chief features. Her hair is dark, black in fact, and would be straight and glossy if it had not for years been unmercifully curled upon both hot irons and papers. She brushes the hair down with a large "rat," thus disclosing the full length of her forehead. Here in the upper part of her face the intellect lies. The eyes, warm and dark, are direct but slow. The thought that is born behind them makes its appeal to the vivid sensuality of the mouth and is carried through with the ponderous inflexibility of the lip. But the mouth—that is the thing. Unbridled and beyond any leash of the brain, its full, sweeping lines are as exaggerated and uneven as the passions of which they are the vehicle. It is a mouth that has been called "the mouth of a serpent" by some of her admirers.

Many men have called Georgia Allyn Sampson prettily others have found her attractive. A few have spoken of her as beautiful. But a man in Macedon said slowly: "Yes, I know that a lot of fellows around here say Georgia's a lovely pretty girl. I never liked that mouth and chin of hers—they sort of spoiled her for me."

But there were plenty of young men in Macedon six years ago, just as there are plenty now, who would not gubbe at the too generous curve of a pair of lips. So Georgia Allyn, as she was then, danced and sang into the night, and her popularity that carried its allegiance to the nearby towns. To be sure, her friends, and even a few of her relatives, admit that Georgia was "always mostly for herself, as one might say," but what young man could not have been turned by the charm of her smile?

The town of Macedon boasts about 1,800 inhabitants, most of whom knew Georgia by sight at least. As a matter of fact, however, there is something pitiful about the manner in which girls of her own age and set now disclaim intimacy with her. It is one of the strange things that show what the wind of public opinion is undeniably blowing in that section of the country.

At the Allyn Home.

The farm house in which the Allyn family lived, and which Georgia returned with her husband after his marriage, is about two miles and a half away from the main street of Macedon, through which runs the trolley to Rochester. It is a rambling, comfortable looking dwelling, admittance to which is never firmly barred, owing to Mrs. Allyn's serious illness, that has been caused by the shock of the tragedy. It was to the feet of Mrs. Allyn, Georgia Sampson's mother that Harry Sampson staggered and died. In the very room that had witnessed his courting and the interchange of lovers' vows he gasped forth his last blood-choked breath, either killed by the hand of the woman he loved or self-kill because of his jealousy of her. And to the National Hall of Amusement in the center of the village, where so many triumphs and conquests had paid tribute to her leadership, they led Georgia Allyn Sampson, to be charged by Coroner Cyrus P. Jennings with murder in the first degree. Beneath her feet was the polished floor over which she had lightly whirled with first one eager partner and then another. Before her eyes was the wide window seat on which she had reclined while her admirers fanned her and waited her slow smile. Overhead were the drooping wreathed decorations from a party still discussed in the village, but—in her ears the hard, dry sob of her father moaning beneath the inexorable words: "It becomes my painful duty at this time to speak in behalf of the Coroner's verdict, which is the evidence in this inquest clearly establishes so far as this proceeding is concerned that your husband, Harry Sampson, did not take his own life, but that his life was taken by another, and it is also necessary and proper to state to you that from the evidence given at this inquest suspicion points to you as being that person."

Declared Her Innocence.

And Georgia Allyn Sampson said: "I am absolutely innocent. This will all be cleared up in time." And that is all she has said, and that is all she will say until February at least, if she follows the advice of her counsel, George S. Tinklenberg.

After the warrant was served in the National Hall at Macedon, Mrs. Sampson accompanied the sheriff and his daughter, Miss Theresa Q. Corry, to the trolley to the jail in Lyons. Here on her first night of incarceration she occupied the third cell